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and every now and then, without any apparent cause of alarm, would fly out over the water as one bird, make a wide circle, and invariably return to the same spot. This flock remained here until it was too dark to see them further, but was gone the next morning. While Turnstones are not uncommon on the shores of Lake Erie they seldom ascend the river. I am aware of but one prior record for the county.— B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

A Massachusetts Record for the White-tailed Kite.— As this bird is rare east of the Mississippi River, and in fact is scarcely much more than a straggler even in that region, its appearance on the Atlantic coast as far north as New England is very extraordinary. On May 30 last I saw an adult bird at very close range on the island of Martha's Vineyard. It was so close and was watched with glasses for such a long time, both by myself and Mr. C. E. Brown of the Boston Society of Natural History, that there was not the slightest doubt in our minds as to its identity. We were spending several days on the island studying the birds and on one of our daily trips came upon this specimen very unexpectedly at a fresh meadow at the head of one of the ponds. When first seen he was sitting on a post not a hundred yards distant and we took him to be a marsh hawk, but on looking again before even raising our glasses, we saw that he was something very different. His white head and tail and more especially the black lesser wing coverts were very distinctive at that distance and immediately attracted our attention. The ashy blue back was what suggested an adult Marsh Hawk at first glance. From this distance we watched him for some time with our glasses and on a nearer approach he flew to another post, which he shortly abandoned to soar above the meadows at a height of a hundred or more feet. There were many Red-wing Blackbirds nesting in the bushes by the stream and they were so alarmed at his presence that they several times attacked him. We imagined he was looking for mice or perhaps frogs, as he apparently did not bother the birds. When he saw his prey below he would commence fluttering like a Sparrow Hawk, and then, on seeing his chance, he raised his wings above his back, so that they almost touched, whereupon he descended, gaining speed as he went. Instead of checking himself on nearing the ground, he seemed to dive headlong into the grass and bushes, remaining out of sight several seconds before reappearing. We were unable to make out if he had anything in his claws when he arose again. This process was repeated several times and was a remarkably interesting performance. Finally he lit on another post and I crawled towards him keeping close to the fence, so that I actually got within ten yards of him before he flew, getting a wonderful view. He arose from there very much startled at my presence, flew over the hills and disappeared. The following week, on our next trip, which we made in the hopes of again locating him, he was seen once more at long range, but except for these two times we never caught another glimpse of him. I believe this Kite has never before been seen in New England, but of

course it can only be regarded as a very rare straggler, scarcely deserving a place on our New England list.—S. PRESCOTT FAY, *Boston, Mass.*

Notes on the Bald Eagle in Georgia.—It is commonly stated that the Bald Eagle will not lay a second set of eggs after the first have been taken. A fine set of eggs were taken Dec. 5, 1909, by Mr. Frank N. Irving, and are now in his collection. This pair of birds laid again and the young of the second litter were taking their first lessons in flying on the 10th of April. A second nest that was robbed on the 12th of December contained young on the 3d of April.

Another very common statement is that these eagles mate for life. On March 13th I killed a male bird near a nest containing young. This was a fully matured pair of birds which the owner of the property desired to have destroyed, and they were very closely watched. Only three days later, on the 16th, it was reported that the female bird had another mate. This was proved to be true on the next day when an immature male bird was found feeding the young in her company. This nest was successfully photographed from a neighboring tree by Mr. J. F. Jennings of Nuangola, Penna. Neither of the old birds came near enough to get into the picture. All of them, however, are now in a private collection.

Possibly Chatham County is particularly favored by the Bald Eagle. Fully fifteen nests are known and their locations are "confided" to me. All of them have been well proved. But "mine" is a nest that was in process of building on the 6th of March last and did not contain young until the 17th of May. The pair are both in immature plumage, though the female is beginning to show distinct traces of white in the tail. Though this nest is in a position in plain sight of thousands of passers-by to a popular suburban resort it is so neatly concealed by intervening branches as to defy detection. "My" birds hatched in 83 days and in forty-two days more the young had left the nest. Times of incubation have been variously stated to me as from 34 to 42 days. Fresh eggs have been taken here from the middle of November till late in March.—W. J. HOXIE, *Savannah, Ga.*

Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) in Michigan.—Another record of this bird in this section of Michigan is a female taken around November 6, 1906, in the vicinity of Port Huron, St. Clair County, by a Mr. Walters. This bird was sent in to Mr. Uppinger, Detroit, for mounting. Mr. Walters also sent in the specimen recorded by Taverner, from the same locality, Nov. 19, 1905. (See Auk, 1906, p. 108.)—B. H. SWALES, *Grosse Isle, Mich.*

The Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) Taken in South Carolina.—I am indebted to Mr. James Henry Rice, Jr., secretary of the Audubon Society of South Carolina, for information concerning the capture of this boreal bird. The specimen was taken by two small boys $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Winnsbow, Fairfield County, on November 28, 1908. It came into the